

NOTES FOR CHEMISTRY TEST

Not all constants and formulas necessary are listed, nor are all constants and formulas listed used on this test.

While attention has been paid to significant figures, no answer should be considered incorrect solely because of the number of significant figures.

CONSTANTS

Description	Value
Ideal gas constant (R)	$0.0821 \text{ L}\cdot\text{atm}/(\text{mol}\cdot\text{K}) = 8.31 \text{ J}/(\text{mol}\cdot\text{K})$
Faraday constant (F)	$9.65 \times 10^4 \text{ C/mol } e^- = 9.65 \times 10^4 \text{ J}/(\text{V}\cdot\text{mol } e^-)$
Rydberg constant (R)	$1.097 \times 10^7 \text{ m}^{-1}$
Planck's constant (h)	$6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J}\cdot\text{s}$
Boltzmann constant (k)	$1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$
Rydberg constant \times Planck's constant \times speed of light in a vacuum (Rhc)	$2.18 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$
Molal freezing point depression constant for water (K_f)	$1.86^\circ\text{C}/m$
Molal boiling point elevation constant for water (K_b)	$0.51^\circ\text{C}/m$
Heat of fusion of water (ΔH_{fus})	$334 \text{ J/g} = 80 \text{ cal/g} = 6.01 \text{ kJ/mol}$
Heat of vaporization of water (ΔH_{vap})	$2260 \text{ J/g} = 540 \text{ cal/g} = 40.7 \text{ kJ/mol}$
Specific heat (s) of water (liquid)	$4.184 \text{ J}/(\text{g}\cdot\text{K}) = 4.184 \text{ J}/(\text{g}\cdot^\circ\text{C}) = 1.0 \text{ cal}/(\text{g}\cdot^\circ\text{C})$
Dissociation constant of water (K_w)	1.0×10^{-14} at 25°C
Standard atmospheric pressure	$1 \text{ atm} = 760 \text{ mm Hg} = 760 \text{ torr} = 101.325 \text{ kPa}$
Speed of light in a vacuum (c)	$3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$
1 calorie (cal)	4.184 J
1 watt (W)	1 J/s

FORMULAS

Description	Formula
Gibbs free energy equation	$\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S$
Nernst equation	$E = E^\circ - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln Q$ $E = E^\circ - \left(\frac{0.0257 \text{ V}}{n} \right) \ln Q \text{ at } 298 \text{ K}$ $E = E^\circ - \left(\frac{0.0592 \text{ V}}{n} \right) \log Q \text{ at } 298 \text{ K}$
Relationship between emf and free energy change for reactants and products in their standard states	$\Delta G^\circ = -nFE^\circ$
Energy change as an electron transitions between energy states	$\Delta E = Rhc \left(\frac{1}{n_i^2} - \frac{1}{n_f^2} \right)$
Equilibrium constant	$K_c = \frac{[C]^c \times [D]^d}{[A]^a \times [B]^b} \text{ for } aA + bB \rightleftharpoons cC + dD$
Conversion between K_c and K_p	$K_p = K_c(RT)^{\Delta n}$
Henderson-Hasselbalch equation	$\text{pH} = \text{p}K_a + \log \left(\frac{[\text{conjugate base}]}{[\text{acid}]} \right)$
Coulombs (C)	$C = \text{amperes} \times \text{seconds}$
Photon energy	$E = h\nu$
Speed of light	$c = \lambda\nu$
Nuclear binding energy	$\Delta E = c^2\Delta m$
Boiling point/freezing point change	$\Delta T = Kmi$
Amount of heat (q)	$q = ms\Delta T$
Ideal gas law	$PV = nRT$
Root-mean-square speed	$u_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M}}$
Graham's law of diffusion	$\frac{r_1}{r_2} = \sqrt{\frac{M_2}{M_1}}$
Pressure-volume work (at constant pressure)	$w = -P\Delta V$